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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/723,265	11/27/2000	William R. Rohrbach	ROHRBACH 8-13	4313

27964 7590 10/01/2003

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EXAMINER

APPIAH, CHARLES NANA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2682

DATE MAILED: 10/01/2003

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/723,265

Applicant(s)

ROHRBACH ET AL.

Examiner

Charles Appiah

Art Unit

2682

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5 and 8.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-8, 10-15 and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Lebowitz (5,454,024)** in view of **Martinez (4,117,405)**.

Regarding claims 1, 8 and 15 Lebowitz discloses an alarm system, a method of operating an alarm system and a voice network comprising: a local transceiver (31), that response to a received stimulus (sensor circuitry), establishes a wireless link to a wireless central monitoring station (33-40) in the wireless voice network (32), and a local controller (16), coupled to the transceiver for bi-directional communication therewith (see col. 8, line 50 to col. 9, line 35), that receives commands from the wireless central monitoring station via the wireless link (see col. 5, line 41 to col. 6, line 19).). Lebowitz fails to explicitly teach that the established wireless link between the local transceiver and the wireless central monitoring station uses diminished bandwidth.

Martinez discloses a narrow-band radio communication system for communicating signals from protected premises or locations to a central monitoring point (see col. 1, lines 6-11). According to Martinez, a high signal-to-noise radio transmissions is achieved by using a very-narrow-band radio communication apparatus in which 100 or more alarm transmitter channels can be compressed within one

conventional radio voice channel, with such an alarm apparatus being immune to jamming and intentional interference by intruders (see col. 3, lines 7-56). Martinez further teaches that using narrow bandwidth transmission results in a sufficiently intense concentration of energy in a very small spectrum of space which can override most other signal transmissions that occupy the same space and would not unduly interfere with other signal sources which they override (see col. 2, lines 46-59).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Martinez using narrow bandwidth for alarm signal communication with the system of Lebowitz in order to ensure the overriding of other transmissions without undue interference over the available voice channels for alarm data transmissions.

Regarding claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 17 and 18, Lebowitz shows wherein the stimulus is an alarm event communicated from the local controller to the local transceiver and wherein the local event is selected from the group consisting of a user-triggered alarm event an intruder-triggered event (see col. 8, line 50 to col. 9, line 35).

Regarding claims 5, 12, and 19 Lebowitz further teaches wherein the stimulus is a command communicated from the wireless central station to the local transceiver (see col. 5, line 41 to col. 6, line 19).

Regarding claim 6, 13, and 20, Lebowitz further shows wherein the central monitoring station establishes the wireless link exclusively with the local transceiver (see col. 5, lines 41-52).

Regarding claim 7, 14 and 21 the combination of Lebowitz and Martinez would show wherein the wireless central monitoring station broadcasts the command to a plurality of transceivers including the local transmitter (see Fig. 1, col. 6, lines 1-7).

3. Claims 2, 9 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lebowitz and Martinez as applied to claims 1, 8 and 15 above, and further in view of Fish (5,422,626).

Regarding claims 2, 9 and 16, the combination of Lebowitz and Martinez fail to explicitly teach wherein the local transceiver and the wireless central monitoring station exchange data in bursts.

Fish discloses a system for monitoring a location in which the monitored station uses burst signals having different repetition rates to signal a detected alarm condition which leads to power savings, reduces the possibility of false alarms and improve network performance (see col. 1, line 24 to col. 2, line 6).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the burst signal transmission and reception system of Fish to the system of Lebowitz as modified by Martinez in order to provide the advantages of power saving, increased reliability and the substantial reduction of false alarms as taught by Fish.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Galloway wet al. (4,550,312) discloses a remote sensing system. Lamensdorf (5,568,121) discloses a wireless system for sensing information at remote locations and communicating with a main monitoring center.


Wieck (6,011,967) discloses a cellular telephone alarm system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Appiah whose telephone number is 703 305-4772. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on 703 305-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 306-0377.

CA
September 22 2003.


CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER